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**NORTH CAROLINA'S PRESENT AND FUTURE POOR**  
**A Study Based on Interviews With 11,600**  
**Families in 31 Low-income Neighborhoods**





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## INTRODUCTION

Census data on income and employment have been very helpful to North Carolinians who have planned programs for economic development and human resource development in this decade. However, there is a great need for more specific data about the poor, their condition, their aspirations, their habits and their self-perception.

To provide these valuable data, the North Carolina Fund in 1965 obtained a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity for an in-depth survey of 11,600 low-income families in 31 target areas located in counties where the Fund supported community action experiments.

This publication attempts to use these data to provide insight into the problems and the prospects of the poor of today and tomorrow.

Much of this information is the stuff with which myths are exploded. All too many of us cling to the notion that poor people lie in a bed they have made for themselves by their unwillingness to get out and work for a living. Yet these data show that 96.7 percent of poor male heads of household work at regular jobs, and a large percentage of them work longer hours than the average white-collar worker.

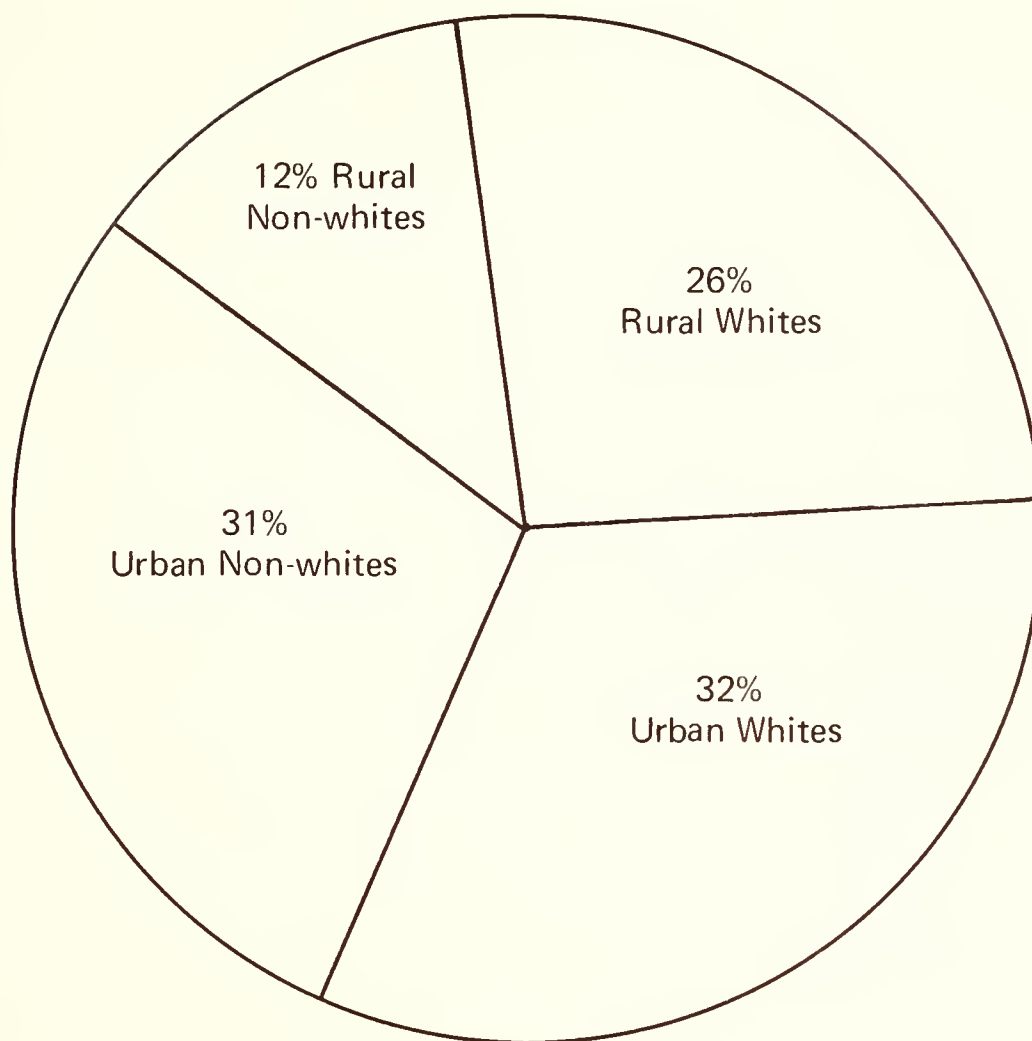
Thus this report gives us insight not only into the problems of the poor, but also the problems of a state that prides itself on the expansion of industry, yet has a labor force that suffers from the lowest industrial wages in the nation.

We sincerely hope that legislators, program planners, government executives, business leaders, the news media, and others entrusted with the task of assuring maximum opportunity for all of our citizens, will approach the findings of this study with thoughtfulness and creativity so that the needs reflected herein will not gather dust in the archives. Rather we hope the study will serve as a useful measurement of the length and breadth of the problems that North Carolina must address itself to if we are to grow along with the rest of the nation, and meet the rightful expectations of future generations of our young people.

*George H. Esser, Jr.*  
Executive Director  
The North Carolina Fund

The North Carolina Fund Survey of Low-Income Families and Individuals was conceived of as a study of the characteristics of the poor in each target area initially served by Fund-sponsored community action projects. Sampling methods employed by the Research Triangle Institute enabled the Fund to draw samples in the target areas that would be sufficiently large to treat each area as a statistical universe. Thus data gathered on the samples could be generalized to the low-income population of each area, and separate analyses were done for each project community. Data on all 31 areas were then merged to give an overall picture of poverty in all the communities supported by the Fund. This report describes poverty only in those 31 areas, but these represent a broad cross-section of the state of North Carolina by virtually all geographic, economic, and social criteria. (A description of the procedures used in the survey can be found on Page 90.)

Total Household Sample  
By Race And Place Of Residence



Of those interviewed, there were more poor whites than non-whites  
and more urban poor than rural poor.







## **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOR**



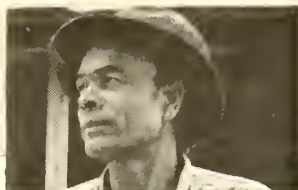
## Characteristics of the Poor

### HOW POOR ARE THE TARGET-AREA FAMILIES?

Total Family Earned Income For 1964  
(Household Sample On Whom Income Data Are Available)

	<u>Total Sample</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Urban</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Non- White</u>
Nothing	17.%	67.%	17.%	72.%	17.%	62.%	17.%	55.%	16.%
Under \$999	13.		18.		10.		9.		19.
\$1,000 — \$1,999	11.		13.		9.		7.		16.
\$2,000 — \$2,999	13.		12.		13.		10.		17.
\$3,000 — \$3,999	13.		12.		13.		12.		13.
\$4,000 — \$4,999	10.		9.		10.		12.		7.
\$5,000 — \$5,999	8.		6.		9.		11.		5.
\$6,000 — \$7,999	8.		7.		9.		12.		3.
\$8,000 And Over	8.		6.		9.		11.		4.
TOTAL	100.%		100.%		100.%		100.%		100.%

As is to be expected, a larger proportion of rural than urban, and non-white than white low-income households had total family incomes of less than \$4,000.00 a year.



## Characteristics of the Poor

### WHERE DO THE POOR COME FROM?

#### Place Of Birth, Rearing, And Length Of Residency (Low-Income Individuals 18 Years Of Age And Older)

Born In The South: 98.% Of All Respondents

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Reared In Rural Areas	66.%	90.%	52.%	69.%	62.%
Reared In Urban Areas	28.	7.	40.	24.	33.
Reared In Both Urban And Rural Areas	6.	2.	8.	6.	4.
TOTAL	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%

Length Of Time Respondent Had Lived In The County Of Present Residence	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Don't Know	1.%	2.%	*	*	1.4%
1 — 4 Years	8.	6.	8.%	9.%	5.
5 — 9 Years	4.	4.	5.	4.	4.
10 — 14 Years	4.	3.	5.	4.	4.
15 — 19 Years	9.	8.	9.	8.	10.
20 — 24 Years	10.	9.	11.	10.	10.
25 And More Years	63.	68	59.	62.	63.
TOTAL	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%

\* Less than 1%

Over 90% of the adult individuals living in the sample households were born and reared in rural areas, and almost 3/4 had lived in the same county for 20 years or more.

\* In all tables when total is within 1% of 100%, a total of 100% is indicated.



	Type of Household (Household Sample)				
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Single Person Household	7.2%	4.9%	8.5%	6.7%	7.8%
Household With No Children	19.9	20.5	19.7	24.2	14.3
Household With One Or More Children	40.4	44.8	37.7	46.0	32.7
Household With One Parent And One Or More Children	7.5	4.9	9.0	5.8	9.7
Household With More Than Two Generations	11.7	13.2	10.7	8.1	16.5
Household With Other Relatives Or Non-Relatives	<u>13.3</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>19.0</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Single person households constituted less than 10% of the households in both rural and urban areas.

A considerably larger percentage of white than non-white couples were childless (24.2% as compared with 14.3%).

A greater percentage of non-white low-income households had relatives or unrelated individuals occupying the same household (19% as compared to 9.2%).

A larger proportion of urban than rural, and non-white than white, households consisted of children living with only one parent.





## Characteristics of the Poor

### WHAT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS PREDOMINATE?

#### Religious Affiliation (Low-Income Individuals 18 Years Of Age And Older)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Baptist	59.0%	64.8%	55.4%	56.1%	62.7%
Methodist	16.2	12.7	18.2	15.7	16.7
Protestant, Other	10.1	8.5	10.9	13.1	5.9
Fundamentalist	7.1	5.9	7.7	6.3	8.0
None	6.1	6.8	5.7	7.0	4.8
Roman Catholic	.8	.2	1.0	.6	.9
Jewish	*	*	*	*	*
Data Not Available	.7	.7	.7	.4	.6
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

\* Less than .1%

About three-fifths of the individuals interviewed were Baptists. The proportion of Baptists was greater in rural areas and among non-whites.



## Characteristics of the Poor

### HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO POOR ADULTS HAVE?

Last Grade Completed  
(Sample: Individuals 25 Years Of Age and Older)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
None	3.0%	3.4%	2.8%	1.9%	4.5%
1 — 4	14.1	14.4	13.9	10.0	19.7
5 — 6	14.7	15.7	14.1	13.2	16.9
7 — 8	21.7	25.2	19.6	22.5	20.5
9 — 11	19.0	17.8	19.8	18.9	19.1
Finished High School	16.9	15.6	17.7	20.8	11.5
Some College	5.0	3.8	5.7	6.6	2.8
Finished College	3.1	2.3	3.5	3.3	2.7
Graduate School	1.6	.8	2.0	1.8	1.3
Data Not Available	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

The poor in the target areas were handicapped by their lack of education. Only a little over one in four individuals finished high school or had some advanced training above the high school level. Over one-half never went beyond the 8th grade. About one in six individuals had less than a fifth grade education. In general, urban individuals and whites fared better in terms of grade achievement than did their non-white counterparts, although the grade achievement level was low for all.



## Characteristics of the Poor CAN THEY READ AND WRITE?

### Could Respondent Read And Write? (Sample: Individuals With Less Than 8th Grade Education)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Yes	75.2%	74.9%	74.4%	81.8%	68.2%
No	12.0	13.3	11.2	6.9	17.5
Read Only	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.5
Data Not Available	10.7	9.5	11.5	9.6	11.8
TOTAL	<u>100. %</u>	<u>100. %</u>	<u>100. %</u>	<u>100. %</u>	<u>100. %</u>

Three out of four low-income respondents who had not completed the eighth grade said they could read and write. Slightly more than 10% responded that they could *not*. Regional differences were negligible; a significantly larger percentage of the non-whites (approximately 18%) said they could *not* read and write.



## Characteristics of the Poor

### DO THEY PARTICIPATE IN GROUP ACTIVITIES?

#### Organizational Membership (Low-Income Individuals 18 Years Of Age And Older)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
CHURCH:					
Not Member	11.%	10.%	12.%	14.%	7.%
Member, Attends Regularly	53.	56.	51.	50.	59.
Member, Attends Irregularly	31.	29.	32.	31.	31.
Member, Never Attends	4.	4.	4.	4.	3.
CHURCH GROUPS:					
Not Member	73.%	81.%	68.%	77.%	68.%
Member, Attends Regularly	22.	16.	26.	18.	27.
Member, Attends Irregularly	4.	2.	4.	3.	4.
Member, Never Attends	*.	*.	*.	*.	*.
AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS:					
Not Member	96.%	94.%	98.%	96.%	98.%
FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS:					
Not Member	93.%	95.%	92.%	94.%	92.%
LABOR UNIONS:					
Not Member	96.%	98.%	94.%	96.%	95.%
CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS:					
Not Member	92.%	94.%	90.%	92.%	92.%
RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS:					
Not Member	97.%	98.%	96.%	99.%	93.%
POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS:					
Not Member	98.%	97.%	98.%	96.%	98.%



Organizational memberships of the individuals in target area households were limited almost exclusively to church or church-related activities. Nine out of ten individuals were church members, and 92% to 99% of all low-income individuals interviewed did not belong to any other type of organization. Churches and church-related activities attracted a larger proportion of non-whites than whites.



## Characteristics of the Poor

### ARE THEY REGULARLY EMPLOYED?

Number of Regularly Employed Persons  
In Household By Race And Region  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Non- White</u>		
No household member employed	17.%	16.%	18.%	18.%		16.%		
One household member employed	44.	47.	43.	46.	} 35.%	41.	} 43.%	
Two household members employed	30.	27.	32.	29.		31.		
Three household members employed	6.	6.	6.	5.		8.		
Four household members employed	3.	4.	1.	1.		4.		
TOTAL	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%	} 81.%		} 84.%	

Over four out of five low-income households had one or more members employed on a regular job. In a larger proportion of non-white than white households more than one household member was employed.

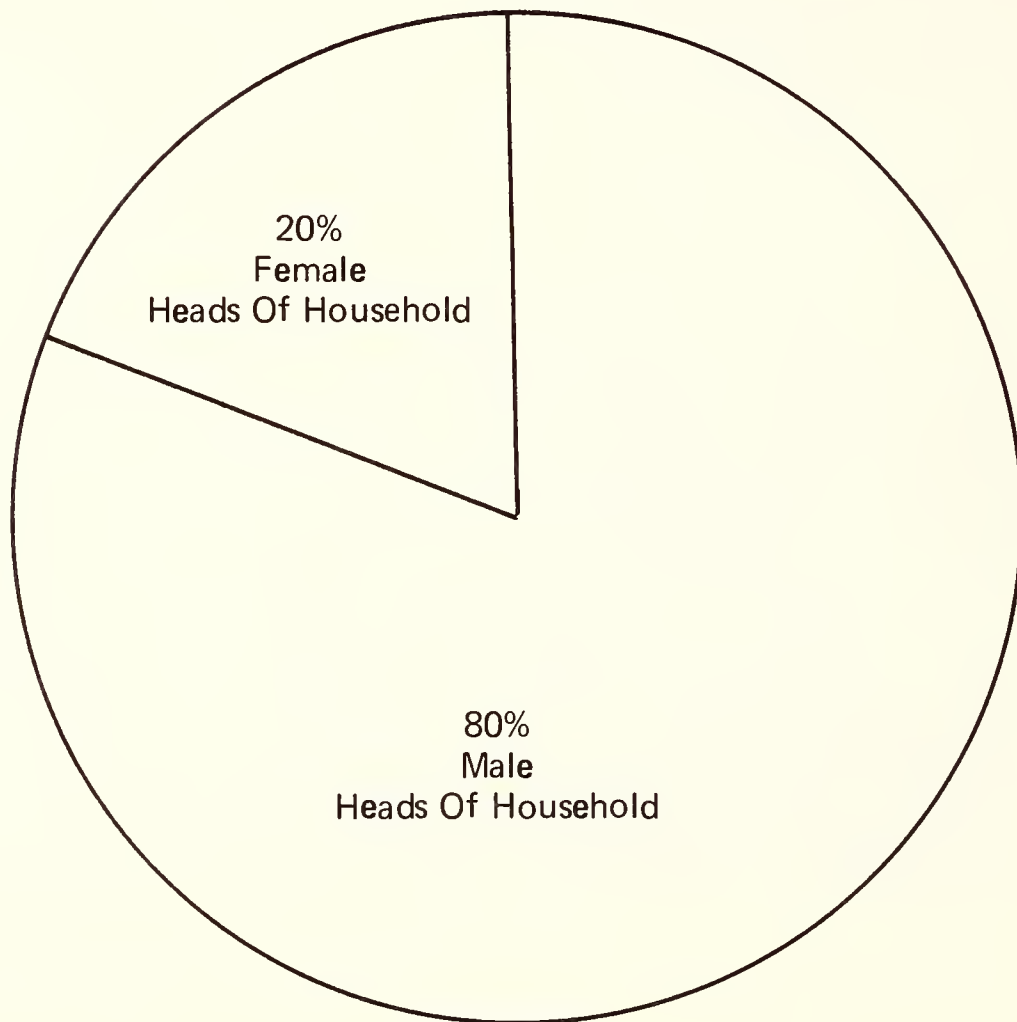


## MALE HEADS OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES

## MALE HEADS OF LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

ARE LOW-INCOME FAMILIES GENERALLY HEADED BY MALES?

Sex of Heads Of Households  
(Household Sample)







## Male Heads of Low-Income Families WHAT IS THEIR MARITAL STATUS?

Marital Status Of Male Heads Of Households  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Married	91.9%	93.4%	90.8%	94.7%	87.2%
Single, Divorced, Widowed, Separated	7.7	6.3	8.7	5.0	12.1
Data Not Available	.4	.3	.5	.3	.7
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

The overwhelming majority of male heads of households included in the survey were married. A higher proportion of non-white than white males were either single, divorced, widowed, or separated.



# Male Heads of Low-Income Households HOW OLD ARE THEY?

## Age Of Male Heads Of Households (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
15 – 19	.1%	.8%	.7%	.8%	.5%
20 – 24	5.2	4.1	5.9	4.8	5.7
25 – 29	7.9	6.6	8.7	8.2	7.4
30 – 39	17.8	17.3	18.1	17.9	17.7
40 – 49	21.0	20.6	21.2	19.9	22.8
50 – 59	22.3	22.8	22.0	23.0	21.2
60 – 64	8.3	9.2	7.7	8.4	8.2
65 and over	16.8	18.6	15.7	17.0	16.5
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

In the target areas, one-fourth of all male heads of household were over 60; seven out of ten were over 40. Less than 6% were under 25 years of age.



## Male Heads of Low-Income Households HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO THEY HAVE?

### Grade Completed In School By Male Heads Of Households 25 Years Of Age And Older\* (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
None	3.5%	4.5%	2.8%	1.8%	6.2%
1 – 4	17.6	19.6	16.2	12.2	26.6
5 – 6	14.4	16.6	12.9	12.9	16.7
7 – 8	22.2	24.6	20.6	23.8	19.6
9 – 11	16.7	15.7	17.4	18.5	13.8
Finished High School	15.0	13.1	16.2	18.6	8.9
Some College	4.5	2.6	5.9	5.3	3.3
Finished College	2.9	1.7	3.7	3.3	2.1
Graduate School	2.4	.9	3.4	2.8	1.9
Data Not Available	.8	.7	.9	.8	.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>

Approximately 1/2 of the white, and more than 2/3 of the non-white male heads of households 25 years of age or older never went beyond the eighth grade. Less than 10% of both white and non-white male heads had had any kind of further training.

\*The 25 years of age and older age group was used to facilitate comparison with census data.



Male Heads of Low-Income Households  
WHAT SIZE HOUSEHOLDS DO THEY HEAD?

Size Of Households Headed By Males  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Single Person Household	5.1%	3.9%	5.8%	3.4%	7.7%
2 Member Household	30.1	29.2	30.7	33.8	24.1
3 Member Household	19.7	18.6	20.4	21.5	16.6
4 Member Household	17.0	15.9	17.8	18.7	14.3
5 Or More Member Household	28.1	31.4	25.3	22.6	37.3
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Household size for male heads of households varied according to race. Households consisting of five or more persons were more likely to be found among non-whites and in rural areas.





## FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD



**Female Heads of Low-Income Households**  
**WHAT IS THEIR MARITAL STATUS?**

**Marital Status of Female Heads Of Households  
 (Household Sample)**

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Married	9.7%	11.2%	9.2%	10.4%	9.1%
Never Married, Divorced, Separated, Widowed	89.0	87.9	89.1	89.9	89.1
Data Not Available	<u>1.3</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

An overwhelming majority of female heads of households included in the survey were divorced, separated, widowed, or had never been married. A slightly higher proportion of rural than urban, and white than non-white female heads of households were married at the time of the interview.



## Female Heads of Low-Income Households HOW OLD ARE THEY?

Age Distribution By Race And Area  
Low-Income Female Heads Of Households On Whom Data Are Available  
(Household Sample)

Age:	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
15 – 19	.2%	0	.3%	.4%	.1%
20 – 24	1.8	.7	2.0	.8	2.5
25 – 29	3.1	2.2	.7	1.6	4.2
30 – 39	12.6	7.9	14.0	6.4	17.5
40 – 49	16.8	17.5	16.6	13.9	19.2
50 – 59	20.8	20.8	20.8	22.8	19.1
60 – 64	10.7	12.1	10.2	12.8	9.0
65 and Over	34.0	38.5	32.5	41.0	28.1
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Almost 45% of female heads of households were over 60 years of age; four out of five were over 40; only 2% were under 25. When distinguished by race and area, female heads who were non-white and urban tended to be younger.





## Female Heads of Low-Income Households HOW MUCH EDUCATION DO THEY HAVE?

### Grade Completed In School By Female Heads Of Households 25 Years Of Age And Older\* (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
None	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	2.7%	5.3%
1 — 4	17.9	15.6	18.6	13.4	21.6
5 — 6	18.1	18.4	18.0	18.3	17.9
7 — 8	21.6	27.4	19.8	23.9	19.7
9 — 11	18.3	17.6	18.5	15.2	20.9
Finished High School	10.8	7.9	11.7	13.4	8.6
Some College	4.0	2.6	4.5	6.2	2.3
Finished College	3.0	4.1	2.6	4.4	1.8
Graduate School	1.0	.8	1.1	1.1	.9
Data Not Available	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.0
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Twenty-seven per cent of the non-white and 16% of the white female heads of households were functionally illiterate.\*\*

Less than two out of five low-income female heads of households went beyond the eighth grade.

A slightly higher percentage of white and/or urban female heads of households had eight grades or more of schooling.

\*The 25 years of age and older age group was used to facilitate comparison with census data.

\*\*"Functional illiteracy" (less than 5 grades of schooling).





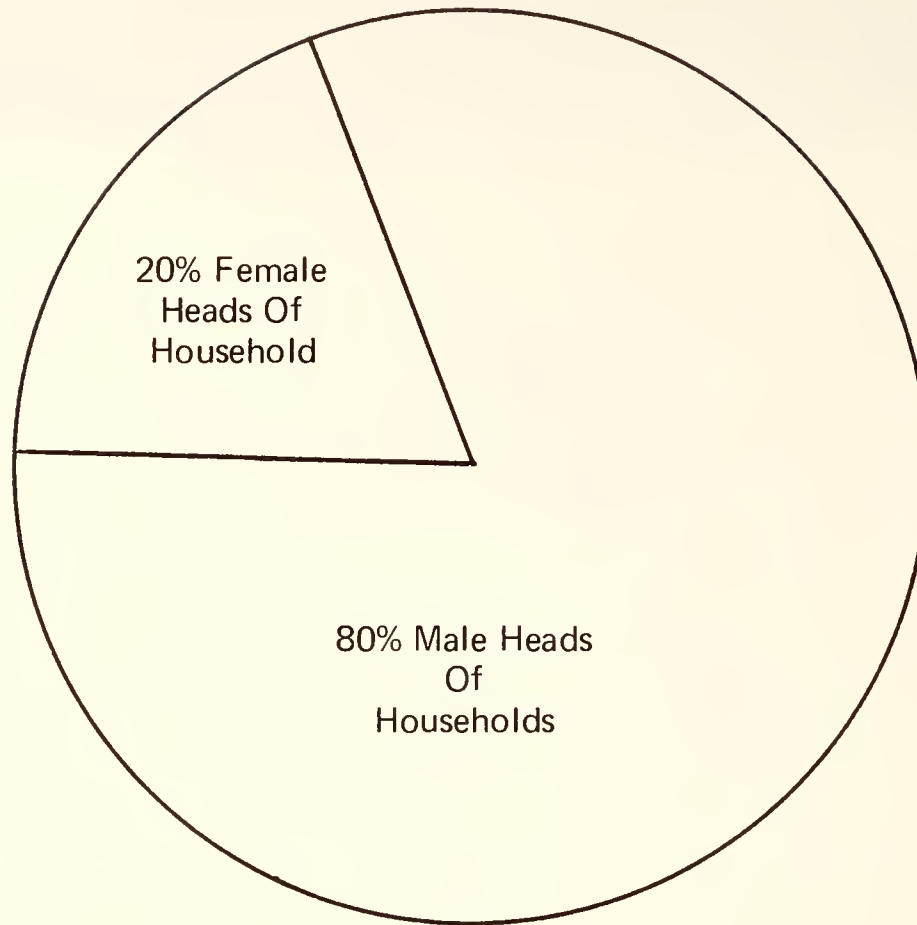
Female Heads of Low-Income Households  
WHAT SIZE HOUSEHOLDS DO THEY HEAD?

Size Of Households Headed By Females  
(Household Sample)

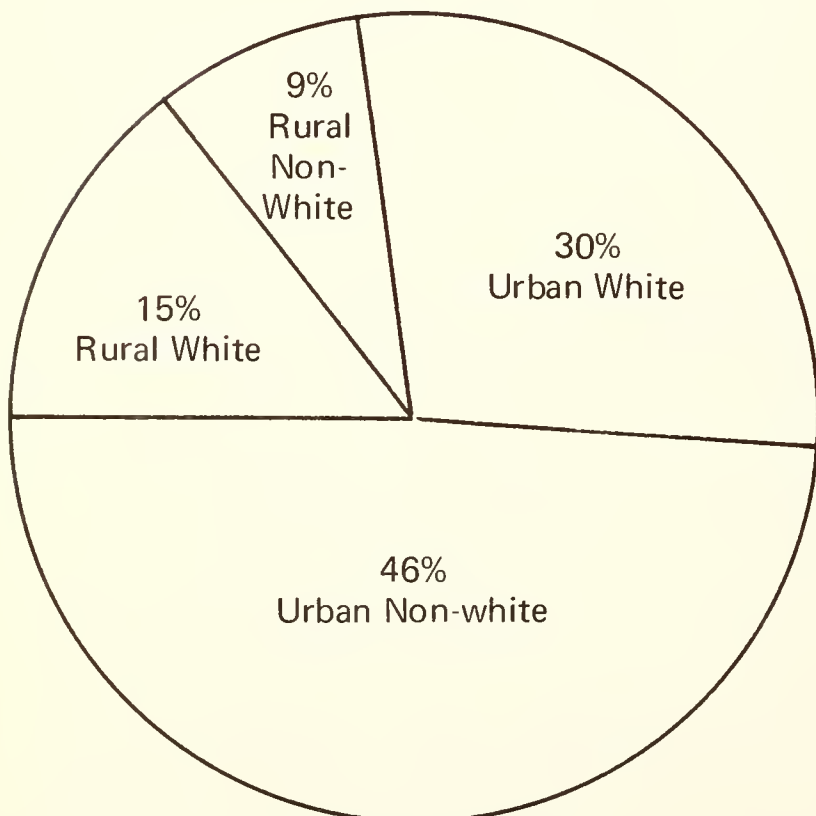
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Single Person Household	33.0%	32.5%	33.1%	43.3%	24.5%
2 Member Household	25.1	23.5	25.6	26.0	24.4
3 Member Household	15.8	17.2	15.3	13.3	17.7
4 Member Household	9.7	9.0	10.7	8.9	10.3
5 Or More Member Household	16.7	18.0	15.9	8.4	22.9
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

The size of households headed by females varied according to race, with proportionately three times as many non-white as white females heading households consisting of five or more members.

# All Heads Of Households

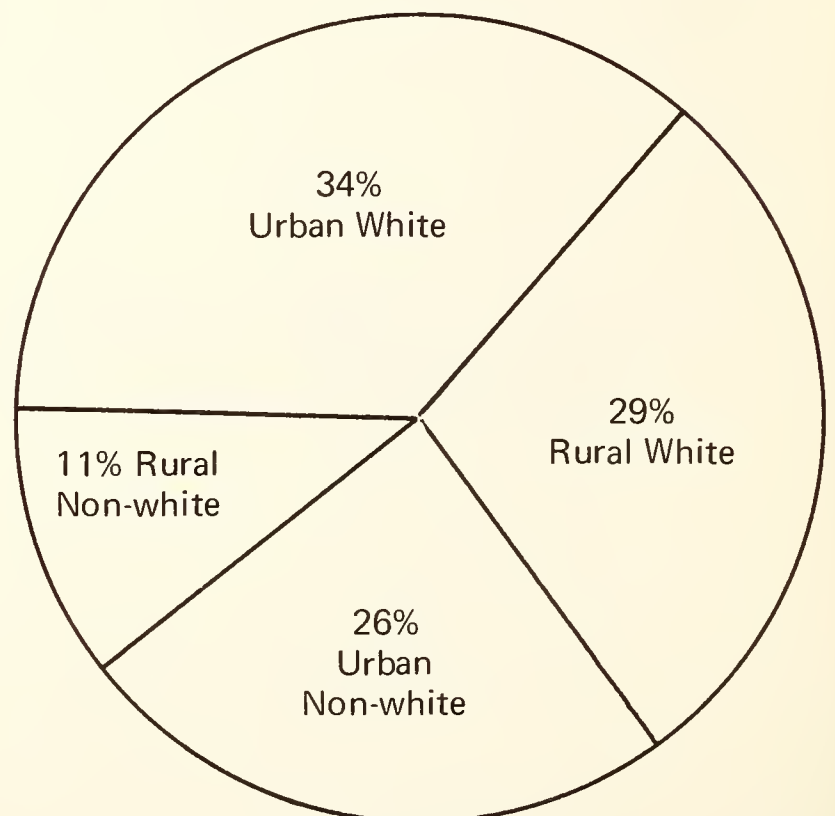


Female Heads Of Households  
By Race And Region  
(20% Of Total Sample)



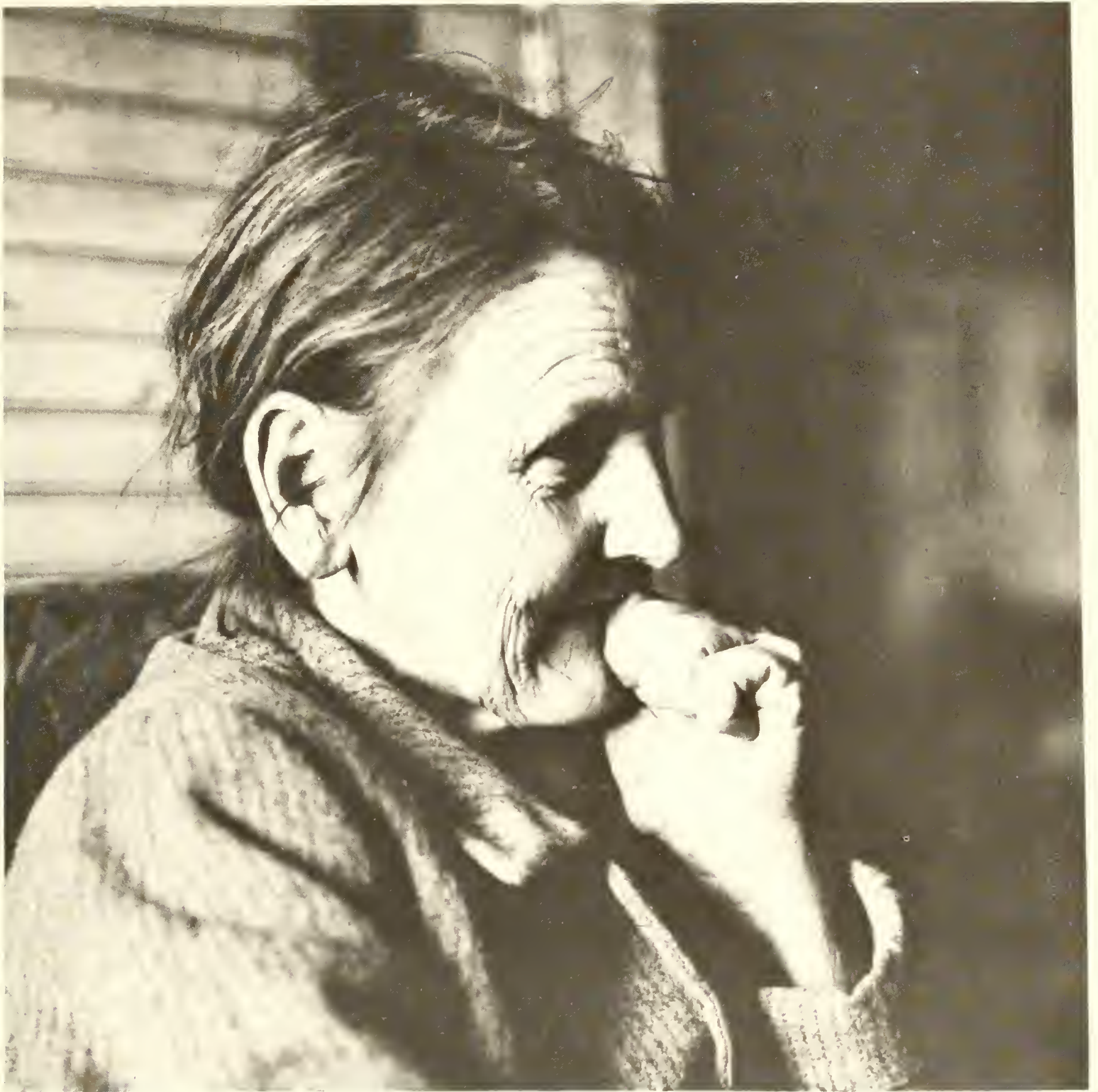
76% Are Urban  
24% Are Rural

Male Heads Of Households  
By Race And Region  
(80% Of Total Sample)



60% Are Urban  
40% Are Rural

**HEADS OF LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS**  
WHAT SEX ARE THEY? WHERE ARE THEY? WHAT RACE ARE THEY?



## THE AGED POOR



## The Aged Poor

### HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS HAVE AGED MEMBERS?

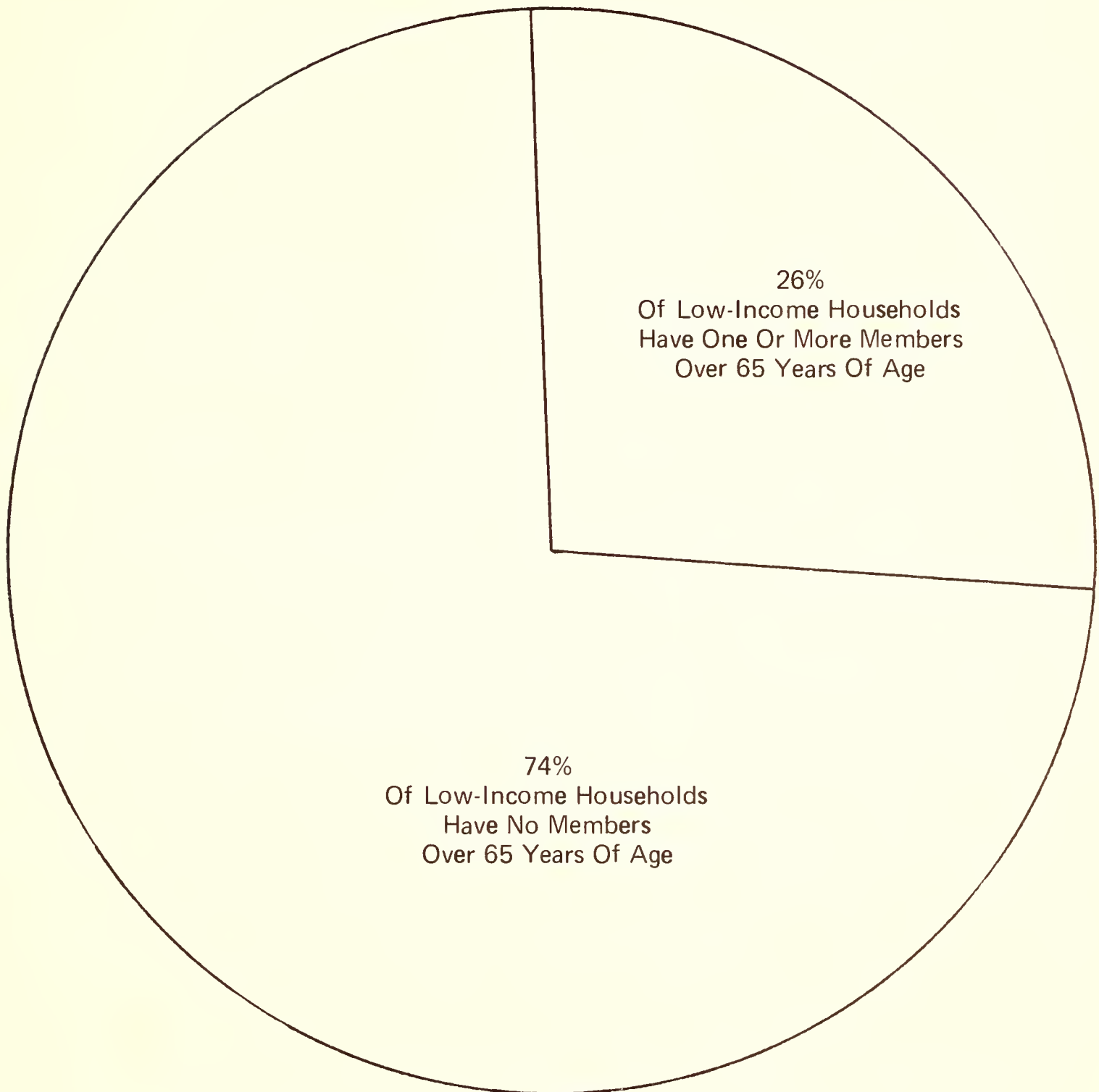
#### Households With Members 65 Years Of Age And Older (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
No Members Over 65	74.0%	72.8%	74.6%	73.1%	75.0%
1 Member Over 65	18.6	18.0	18.9	18.1	19.3
2 Members Over 65	7.0	8.6	5.9	8.2	5.2
3 Or More Members Over 65	<u>.4</u>	<u>.3</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>.3</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

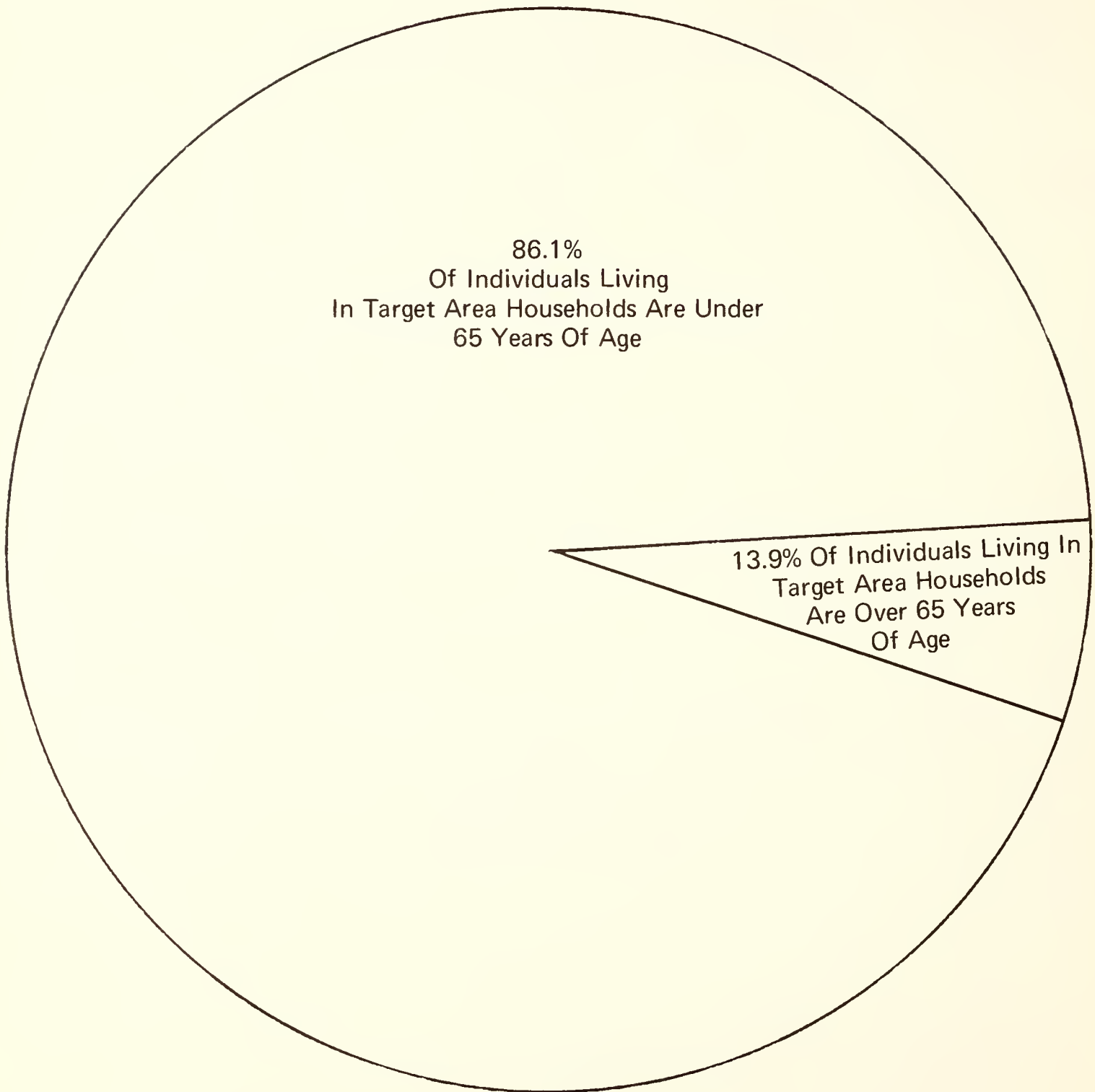
One out of four low-income households had one or more members over 65 years of age, with almost no variation between rural and urban and white and non-white households.



Low-Income Households With Family Members  
65 Years Of Age And Older  
(Household Sample)



Age Distribution Of Individuals  
18 Years Of Age Or Older  
(Individual Sample)





## The Aged Poor

### WHERE DO THEY GET THEIR INCOME?

#### Income Of Household Members 65 Years Of Age And Older (Sample: Households With Members Over 65, On Whom Data Are Available)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Members Over 65 Have Income	91.9%	90.9%	92.5%	92.0%	91.8%
Members Over 65 Work And Receive Wages	13.5	12.2	14.3	13.5	13.5
Member Over 65 Receives Pension	16.2	8.5	21.0	15.5	17.3
Member Over 65 Receives Unemployment Or Workman's Compensation	1.0	.9	1.1	.8	1.3
Member Over 65 Receives Veteran's Benefits	9.7	8.7	10.3	10.6	8.4
Member Over 65 Receives Social Security	70.6	72.6	69.3	73.3	66.7
Member Over 65 Receives Welfare Check	16.1	18.0	14.9	12.4	21.5

The above categories are *not* mutually exclusive. Although 91.9% of the households had members over 65 receiving income from one or more sources, we cannot say what proportion received income from more than one source.







## THE WORKING POOR



## The Working Poor

### WHAT PERCENTAGE ARE IN THE LABOR FORCE?

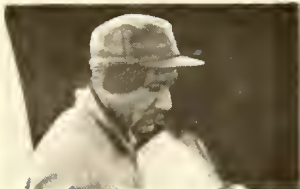
#### Labor Force Low-Income Individuals 18 Years Of Age And Older (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
* In Labor Force	59.%	55.%	62.%	56.%	64.%
** Not In The Labor Force	41.	45.	38.	44.	36.
TOTAL	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%

\*Employed, or unemployed and looking for work.

\*\*Not employed, and not looking for work. Includes students, housewives, the disabled, the retired, etc.

The majority of respondents 18 years of age and older were either working or looking for work. A larger proportion of non-whites than whites, and urban than rural residents, were in the labor force.



## The Working Poor

### WHAT PERCENTAGE ARE EMPLOYED?

#### Employment Of Low-Income Individuals 18 Years Of Age And Older In The Labor Force (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Employed	90.%	89.%	90.%	92.%	86.%
Unemployed	10.	11.	10.	8.	14.
TOTAL	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%	100.%

Unemployment was higher among non-whites than whites. 14% of the non-whites who were in the labor force were unemployed, as compared with 8% of the whites.



## The Working Poor

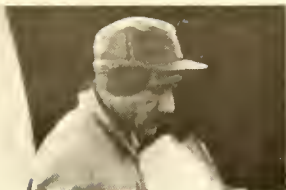
### WHAT PERCENT OF MALE HOUSEHOLD HEADS WORK?

#### Employment Status By Race And Region (Male Heads Of Households In Labor Force)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Employed	96.7%	96.0%	97.0%	96.6%	96.7%
Unemployed	<u>3.3</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.3</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

More than nine out of ten male heads of households in the target areas were employed, which supports the belief that low income, rather than lack of employment, is characteristic of the low-income male heads of households in North Carolina.





Employment Status By Race And Region  
(Female Heads Of Households In Labor Force)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Employed	85	79.4	86.9	86.4	83.8
Unemployed	<u>15</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>17.2</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

A larger proportion of urban (1/2) than rural (1/3) female household heads are in the labor force. In rural areas the unemployment rate of female heads is 20% as compared with 13% of the urban female heads.



Occupational Distribution  
Employed Female Heads Of Households  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Professional (Teachers, Nurses, etc.)	7.8%	8.6%	7.6%	9.3%	7.8%
Farmers	1.4	7.8	0	2.1	.9
Managers	3.4	3.4	3.3	7.2	1.1
Clerical	5.2	6.0	5.0	11.0	1.9
Saleswomen	2.5	2.6	2.4	5.5	.6
Craftsmen	2.3	3.4	2.0	4.2	1.1
Operatives (Mill Workers, Food Processors, Factory Workers)	23.7	9.5	26.7	34.8	17.4
Private Household Workers	27.6	13.9	29.3	6.3	39.4
Service Workers [Waitresses, etc. (Does not include private household workers) ]	18.4	19.1	19.3	16.1	19.6
Farm Laborers	5.5	24.3	1.4	.8	8.1
Laborers	2.3	.8	2.6	2.1	2.3
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Low-income female heads of households in the target areas were employed in low-skill jobs. The majority of employed women were operatives (mill workers, food processors, factory workers), private household workers or service workers.

Occupations of female heads of households varied according to region. For instance, in rural areas women were farm laborers and service workers, while in the urban areas they were operatives, private household and service workers. There were significant occupational differences among white and non-white female heads of households. Two out of every five non-white female heads of households were private household workers; only one out of twenty white female heads of households were similarly employed. Only 11.6% of the non-white female heads of households, as compared with 37.2% of the whites, were employed in the higher skill job classifications.



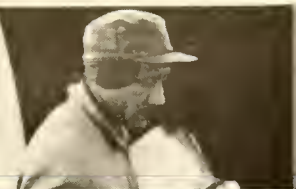
## The Working Poor

### WHAT KINDS OF JOBS DO MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD HAVE?

#### Occupational Distribution Employed Male Heads Of Households (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Professional	5.7%	3.1%	7.4%	6.5%	4.5%
Farmers And Farm Managers	10.1	24.7	.9	9.9	10.4
Managers	7.6	6.0	8.6	11.1	2.0
Clerical	3.6	2.1	4.6	3.6	3.5
Sales Workers	2.8	1.8	3.4	4.1	.7
Craftsmen	21.4	17.9	23.5	27.7	11.4
Operatives	24.4	20.8	26.7	24.6	24.1
Private Household Workers	.2	.1	.2	.1	.4
Service Workers	9.1	4.3	12.2	5.1	15.6
Farm Laborers	4.2	9.9	.6	1.6	8.3
Laborers	<u>10.9</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>19.1</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

In general employed male heads of households in the target areas worked in semi-skilled or unskilled jobs. Only one out of twenty low-income male heads of households were in professional or technical jobs. Almost half (46%) worked as craftsmen or operatives. There were variations by region which were reflected in the type of jobs held. For example, urban males were craftsmen and operatives, rural males were represented in occupational categories related to farming—farmers, laborers. Significant variations by race were evident. White male heads of households much more frequently were operatives, managers and craftsmen, while non-white male heads of households were operatives, service workers, and laborers. In general, white male heads of households much more frequently held the higher status, skilled jobs than did non-white male heads of households.



## The Working Poor HOW MANY HOURS DO THEY WORK?

### Number Of Hours Per Week Respondent Usually Worked At All Jobs (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Hours:					
1 – 9	1.7%	1.3%	1.9%	.9%	2.5%
10 – 19	3.4	2.6	3.9	2.2	5.0
20 – 29	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.6	5.2
30 – 34	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.2	4.3
35 – 39	4.6	2.8	5.5	3.1	6.5
40	37.5	32.4	40.2	37.2	37.9
41 – 49	23.6	24.0	23.5	27.7	18.5
50 – 69	13.7	19.4	10.7	15.2	11.8
70 And Over	4.0	5.6	3.2	5.2	2.8
Data Not Available	<u>4.6</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.5</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Low-income individuals work long hours. Almost 80% of the employed were working *40 hours or more* per week. This was true of approximately half of the rural and 37% of the urban employed.

By race, nearly one-half of the whites, and one out of three non-whites, worked more than 40 hours per week.





## The Working Poor

### HAVE THEY EVER RECEIVED ANY JOB TRAINING?

#### Has Respondent Ever Received Job Training (Sample: Individuals In Labor Force And Individuals Not In The Labor Force)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Yes	18.1%	14.3%	20.1%	22.0%	13.6%
No	80.5	84.4	78.4	76.2	85.3
Data Not Available	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.1</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

The overwhelming majority (over 80%) of the "labor force", and those "not in the labor force" (e.g. retired) but who were "planning to return to work" had received *no* job training at all. There were racial and regional variations, with whites and urban individuals receiving training more frequently than rural individuals and non-whites. Only one out of six low-income individuals in the target areas had ever received *any* job training.



## The Working Poor

### WOULD THEY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING?

Willingness Of Respondent To Take  
Advantage Of Educational And Job Training Opportunities  
If Given The Chance  
(Sample: Individuals In The Labor Force And Those Not In  
The Labor Force Who Planned To Return To Work)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Yes	59.0%	54.6%	61.3%	50.3%	68.7%
No	28.8	32.0	27.0	36.2	20.3
Data Not Available	<u>12.2</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>11.0</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Three out of five low-income individuals who were in the labor force, and the retired who planned to return to work, said they would take education and job training if given the opportunity. Non-whites and urban respondents expressed more willingness than did rural and white respondents.



## The Working Poor

### WHAT DO THEY WANT MOST IN A JOB?

#### Thing Respondent Most Wanted In Job (Sample: Individuals In Labor Force And Those Not In The Labor Force Who Planned To Return To Work)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
High Income	60.9%	58.2%	62.3%	54.6%	68.1%
Job Security	12.5	11.3	13.1	13.8	11.0
Short Working Hours	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.8
5 Day Week	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3
Chance For Promotion	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.3	1.3
Work Important Or Satisfying	8.8	10.4	7.9	12.7	4.3
Work Close To Home	3.1	5.4	1.9	3.2	3.0
Generally Good Working Conditions	.5	.4	.5	.7	.3
Others	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	2.1
Data Not Available	5.0	6.2	4.5	5.3	4.8
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Low-Income individuals valued a good income in a job; only about one in eight valued job security. Some interesting racial differences were shown. A greater percentage of non-white than white individuals wanted high income in their job. Whites valued some more intrinsic job qualities. Thirteen per cent of the whites wanted most for their work to be important or satisfying; only 4.3% of the non-whites made this choice.



## The Working Poor

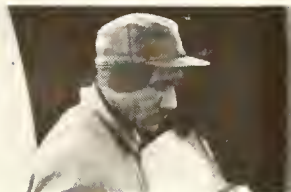
### WILL THEY RELOCATE TO GET A GOOD JOB?

#### Willingness Of Respondent To Move Elsewhere To Get A Good Job (Sample: Individuals In The Labor Force And Those Not In The Labor Force Who Planned To Return To Work)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Yes, Without Question	33.1%	31.9%	33.8%	27.4%	39.6%
Yes, Depends	18.6	17.3	19.2	19.0	18.1
No	40.7	41.7	40.1	46.2	34.3
Data Not Available	7.6	9.1	6.9	7.4	8.0
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Over half of the respondents said they would be willing to move elsewhere for a good job. One-third said they would move without question. Regional differences were slight, but racial differences were notable. A greater percentage of non-whites expressed willingness to move.





## The Working Poor

### HOW MUCH PAY WOULD IT TAKE TO RELOCATE?

Salary Necessary Before Respondent Would Be  
Willing To Move For Job  
(Sample: Individuals In The Labor Force And Those Not In  
The Labor Force Who Planned To Return To Work)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Wouldn't Move	28.9%	26.6%	30.1%	31.6%	25.9%
Any Amount	—	—	—	—	.1
More Than:					
\$30 Weekly	.4	.8	.3	.2	.7
\$30 — \$39	.9	.9	.8	.3	1.5
\$40 — \$49	1.9	1.9	2.0	.6	3.4
\$50 — \$59	5.1	5.2	5.0	2.0	8.6
\$60 — \$69	5.2	4.8	5.4	2.5	8.3
\$70 — \$79	7.1	6.7	7.4	5.5	9.0
\$80	30.4	28.2	31.4	34.9	25.2
Money Not Important Factor	1.6	.6	2.1	2.1	1.0
Don't Know*	18.4	24.2	15.3	20.2	16.2
Data Not Available	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Over 1/4 of the respondents said they would not be willing to move for a job regardless of the salary. Others indicated that for more than \$80 per week (relatively a low salary) they *would* move. Non-whites expressed more willingness at lower salary levels than did whites.

There is a striking change in attitudes about moving as one moves into the \$80 per week category.

\*Note the proportion who did not answer the question.



## THE NON-WORKING POOR





## The Non-Working Poor

### HOW WERE THEY LAST EMPLOYED?

#### Occupation Or Main Job Of The Unemployed When Last Employed (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Professional, Technical and Kindred	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.0%
Farmers And Farm Managers	.4	—	.5	—	.6
Managers	.9	.5	1.1	2.4	—
Clerical	3.7	3.0	4.1	7.1	1.6
Sales	2.8	2.5	3.0	5.7	1.1
Craftsmen, Foremen	6.9	10.7	4.9	14.2	2.5
Operators	25.0	22.9	26.1	33.7	19.9
Private Household Workers	22.7	16.2	26.1	4.7	33.3
Service Workers (Except farm)	18.0	16.8	18.6	18.5	17.6
Farm Laborers	9.3	18.8	4.3	2.8	13.2
Laborers	7.7	6.6	8.4	8.1	7.6
Data Not Available	.4	—	.5	—	.6
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

The unemployed poor in the target areas were last employed in the same type of low-skill, low-status jobs that the employed poor in the target areas occupied. As has been indicated in earlier tables, the non-whites and the rural individuals occupied the lowest skill, least status jobs much more frequently than did the urban and white individuals.



# The Non-Working Poor WHY DID THEY LEAVE THEIR LAST JOBS?

## Reason Unemployed Respondent Left Last Job (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Illness Or Injury	11.9%	9.9%	13.1%	11.0%	12.5%
Laid Off	14.8	12.7	16.0	15.0	14.7
Plant Closed Down	5.6	2.8	7.1	4.8	6.0
Generally Dissatisfied	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5
Got Fired	1.7	.9	2.1	2.6	1.1
Got Married Or Pregnant	8.2	6.1	9.4	8.8	7.9
Seasonal Work	17.5	30.5	10.2	11.9	21.0
Pay Too Low	2.2	.5	3.1	1.8	2.5
Other	21.9	15.5	25.5	26.0	19.3
Data Not Available	7.8	12.6	5.1	9.7	6.5
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Seasonal work, being laid off, and illness or injury were the main reasons that the unemployed respondents left their last jobs. Except for reason of seasonal work, few racial or regional differences seem significant. A greater percentage of non-white and rural individuals said seasonal work was the reason.





## The Non-Working Poor

### WHAT ARE THEY DOING TO FIND A JOB?

**Things Unemployed Respondent Was Doing  
To Find A Job**  
(Sample: Unemployed Individuals 18 Years Of Age And Older  
On Whom Data Are Available)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Nothing	.1%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.0%
Registered At Private Employment Agency	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7
Registered At Local Employ- ment Security Commission*	39.1	36.2	40.6	37.9	39.8
Visiting, Writing, Telephoning Employers	31.4	34.6	29.8	34.4	29.5
Checking Newspapers	11.2	11.1	11.4	7.3	13.7
Other	7.8	7.6	7.8	9.8	6.5
Data Not Available	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>

Unemployed low-income individuals were seeking work. Two out of every five individuals were registered with the local Employment Security Commission, and almost a third were contacting prospective employers in person and by telephone.

\* Registration at the Employment Security Commission is necessary in order to be eligible for unemployment compensation.



Reason For Not Looking For Work  
(Sample: Individuals Not In The Labor Force)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Retired	23.4%	21.7%	24.7%	23.4%	23.5%
Housewife	32.7	37.4	29.5	39.4	21.3
Disabled	15.2	12.1	17.3	11.6	21.2
Poor Health	9.2	7.5	10.4	7.6	12.0
Needed At Home	10.3	12.2	9.0	9.9	11.2
Nobody Will Hire	2.1	2.8	1.6	2.1	2.1
No Need	.7	.5	.7	.8	.4
Other	5.9	5.4	6.3	4.7	7.9
Data Not Available	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Low-income individuals who were not in the labor force had good reasons for *not* working. Almost one-fourth were retired, and one-third were housewives with spouses supporting them. Approximately 25% were in poor health or were disabled—and thus unable to work. Reasons for not looking for work varied by race and region.

A significantly greater percentage of whites than non-whites and of rural than urban individuals were housewives who had spouses supporting them. A greater percentage of non-whites than whites, and of urban than rural residents, were out of the labor force because of disability or poor health.



## The Non-Working Poor

### WHAT PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS IS ON WELFARE?

#### Received Public Welfare Payments\* (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Yes	6.3%	5.5%	6.8%	4.2%	9.1%
No	92.5	93.4	92.0	94.6	89.7
Data Not Available	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Only one out of ten respondents were receiving public welfare at the time they were interviewed.

\*Includes aid to the permanently and totally disabled, aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, aid to the needy blind, and general assistance.



Sources Of Income Other Than Wages  
Of Female Heads Of Households  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Welfare	20.1%	16.7%	21.1%	15.2%	24.1%
Social Security	35.4	40.0	33.9	43.7	28.5
Unemployment Compensation	1.1	1.0	1.1	.5	1.5

The above categories are *not* mutually exclusive.

A larger proportion of non-white (24%) than white (15%) female heads of households were receiving public welfare. Recipients of unemployment compensation were rare, which indicates that they had not been covered while employed, and/or had not worked long enough to be eligible for benefits from this source.







## THE POOR AS CONSUMERS

Most Important Food Source  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Supermarkets	72.7%	56.8%	82.0%	70.3%	76.8%
Small Stores	19.3	26.3	15.0	18.1	20.7
Own Garden Or Farm	6.3	15.2	.9	9.6	1.7
Other (Peddler, Farmer's Market, etc.)	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	.8
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

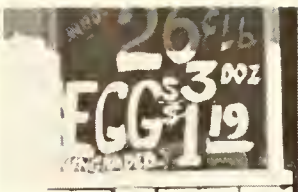
The urban poor were more likely to depend on supermarkets as their primary source of food. About 15% of the rural low-income families considered their own gardens their primary food source.

Method Of Buying Groceries  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Cash	84.1%	75.4%	89.2%	85.9%	81.6%
Credit	7.1	11.4	4.5	6.3	8.1
Both	7.9	12.3	5.2	6.9	9.1
Data Not Available	.9	.9	1.1	.9	1.2
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Although most low-income households paid cash for their groceries, one out of four rural low-income households bought groceries on credit.





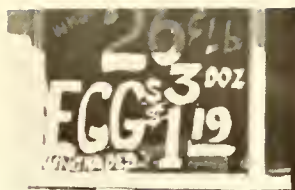
Participation In Food Programs  
During 1964\*  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Neither	90.9%	86.1%	93.6%	93.4%	87.3%
Free Food	7.9	11.6	5.6	6.0	10.5
Food Stamps	.9	1.6	.3	.2	1.7
Both	.1	.1	—	—	.1
Data Not Available	.2	.6	.3	.2	.2
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

About one in ten low-income households participated in either the food stamp program or the food commodities distribution program in 1964. Non-white households more likely to participate than white households.

\*Note:

Since the time that this Survey was conducted (1965), the number of counties in North Carolina participating in food programs has increased. As of June 30, 1968, twenty-eight counties were participating in the Food Stamps Program and sixty-one counties participated in the Commodities Distribution Program. Hopefully, the number of counties participating has increased even more since June.



# The Poor as Consumers WHERE DO THEY GET CLOTHES?

## Most Important Clothing Source (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Buy New In Store	85.8%	83.6%	87.0%	86.0%	85.2%
Buy At Second Hand Store	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.2	3.5
Make At Home	5.6	6.3	5.1	7.7	2.6
Receive Free From Friends	5.5	6.4	4.8	5.5	6.9
Other (Free From Agency, Employer, etc.)	.8	.5	.9	.3	1.3
Data Not Available	.1	*	.2	.1	.2
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Almost 80% of low-income households reported that they bought their clothing new in stores; there was little variation according to race or region. Less than 7% of all low-income households received their clothing free from some source; less than 6% made their own clothing.

When questioned about indebtedness for clothing, only one out of five respondents stated that they owed money for clothing.

Home Ownership  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Owens House Outright	40.0%	50.7%	33.6%	49.9%	26.4%
Making Payments On Mortgage	16.0	14.1	17.0	19.5	11.0
Rents — Completely Furnished	2.1	1.2	2.7	2.5	1.3
Rents — Furnished With Appliances Only	3.3	.3	4.9	2.2	4.6
Rents — Unfurnished	38.1	32.1	41.6	25.2	55.4
Data Not Available	.5	1.6	.2	.7	1.3
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Two out of five low-income households owned their homes outright, but the condition of and the type of house is not known. Rural poor were more likely to own houses than urban poor; white poor were more likely to own houses than non-white poor.

Sixteen percent of low-income households were making mortgage payments. A slightly higher percentage of urban than rural poor were buying houses, and a higher percentage of white than non-white poor were buying houses.

Two out of five low-income households paid rent. This applied to a greater percentage of non-whites than whites. A greater percentage of urban poor paid rent than did rural poor.

Only 5.4% of all low-income households were renting houses furnished with stoves and refrigerators. The rest, homeowners and renters alike, provided these major appliances themselves.



# The Poor as Consumers HOUSING – WHAT KIND DO THEY OCCUPY?

### Type Of Housing Unit (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Single Family House	83.3%	96.3%	75.5%	89.3%	75.1%
Duplex	6.4	.3	9.9	2.0	12.2
Row House	1.6	*	2.5	.8	2.5
Walk-up – Multi-family Unit	4.3	.2	6.7	2.9	6.1
Trailer	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.9	*
Other (Non-residential Building, etc.)	2.1	.8	2.8	1.3	2.8
Data Not Available	.5	.2	.6	.3	.7
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Four out of five target area households occupied single family houses. Rural target area residents were more likely to live in single family houses than urban; whites were more likely to live in single family houses than non-whites.

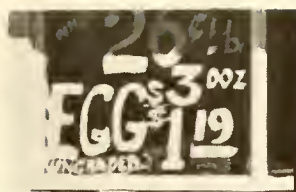




**Amount Of Monthly Payments For Housing**  
**(Sample: Households Who Paid Rent Or Mortgage Payments)**

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Rent-free	4.9%	12.3%	1.6%	5.2%	4.6%
Rent-In-Kind	9.3	28.2	1.0	6.7	11.8
Less Than \$20	7.0	14.4	3.8	5.8	8.2
\$20 — \$29	13.0	9.5	14.6	11.1	14.8
\$30 — \$39	16.1	6.5	20.4	13.7	18.4
\$40 — \$49	13.5	5.9	16.9	12.9	14.1
\$50 — \$59	12.7	5.6	15.9	13.8	11.7
\$60 — \$69	9.2	4.6	11.2	10.1	8.4
\$70 And More	9.6	7.5	10.5	14.5	5.1
Data Not Available	4.7	5.5	4.1	6.2	2.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>

Six out ten low-income households (who did not own their homes) were renting or making mortgage payments. Two out of five rural low-income households lived rent-free or received rent-in-kind. A greater percentage of non-white low-income households received housing rent-free or rent-in-kind. Rent and mortgage payments ranged from \$20 to over \$70 per month.



Method Of Heating  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Not Heated	.2%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.1%
Steam Or Hot Water	2.4	.9	3.1	3.2	1.1
Warm Air Furnace	17.8	11.8	21.3	25.4	7.4
Floor, Wall Or Pipeless Furnace	7.6	4.3	9.5	7.4	7.8
Built-In Electric Units	1.4	2.0	1.0	2.0	.4
Room Heaters — Connected To Flue Or Chimney	65.3	76.0	58.8	57.4	75.9
Room Heaters — Not Connected	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.8
Fireplace	.6	.8	.3	.4	.7
Other	1.3	.3	1.8	.5	2.2
Data Not Available	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Three out of four non-white households and rural households in the target areas used room heaters connected to a flue or chimney, a method of heating that can be, and often is, a fire hazard in substandard housing.

Kind Of Sewage Disposal  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Cesspool	1.8%	3.4%	.7%	1.1%	2.5
Septic Tank	23.2	48.3	8.3	34.9	7.2
City Sewage	54.8	2.5	85.7	48.1	63.7
Chemicals	.9	.7	.9	.3	1.6
None – None Available	15.0	36.7	2.0	11.9	19.1
None – No Connection	2.7	5.0	1.3	2.1	3.5
Data Not Available	1.6	3.0	.7	1.2	2.0
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Half of the rural households included in the sample had no method of sewage disposal. Of the total number of households visited (urban and rural), 15% lacked sewage disposal systems because there was none available; 2.7% were not connected to available sewerage systems. Fourteen percent of the white, and 23% of the non-white low-income houses visited had no method of sewage disposal.





## PHYSICAL HEALTH OF THE POOR





## Physical Health of the Poor

### HOW DO THEY ASSESS THEIR OWN HEALTH?

#### Respondent's Description Of His Own Health (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Good	59.5%	55.2%	62.1%	58.3%	61.1%
Fair	24.3	25.7	23.2	24.8	23.3
Poor	15.6	18.6	13.9	16.4	14.7
Data Not Available	<u>.6</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.8</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.9</u>
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

In general the majority of the respondents in the target areas felt their health was good or fair (more than 80%). Only 15% said their health was poor. Racial differences were negligible.



# Physical Health of the Poor

## DO THEY USE HEALTH DEPARTMENT SERVICES?

### Use Of County Health Department (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
No Contact	63.8%	65.3%	62.8%	69.4%	56.1%
To Get Treatment	3.3	2.7	3.6	2.1	4.8
To Get Health Certificate	5.4	2.4	7.1	3.3	8.2
To Have X-ray Taken	10.7	8.0	12.2	9.0	12.8
For Children's Shots	12.5	17.2	9.6	11.8	13.3
Other (TB Skin Test, Shots For Parents, Information etc.)	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.1
Data Not Available	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Three out of five poor households had no contacts with the county health department, with little difference between rural and urban areas. Non-white low-income households were more likely to visit the county health department than white low-income households, and this was usually to obtain health certificates, x-rays, or children's immunizations.



## Physical Health of the Poor

### HOW MUCH DO THEY SPEND FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE?

Amount Family Spent On Medical And Dental Treatment  
In The Twelve Months Prior To The Interview  
(Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Nothing	8.6%	6.9%	9.6%	5.5%	12.7%
Less Than \$25	9.9	9.0	10.4	7.2	13.4
\$25 — \$49	8.3	9.1	7.8	7.0	10.0
\$50 — \$74	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.9
\$75 — \$99	5.8	6.2	5.5	5.5	6.0
\$100 — \$149	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.3	10.4
\$150 — \$199	6.0	6.5	5.6	6.3	5.4
\$200 — \$299	8.7	9.1	8.4	9.8	7.1
\$300 Or More	22.5	22.9	22.2	28.4	14.4
Data Not Available	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.3	12.1
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Nine out of ten low-income households had medical and dental expenses, ranging from less than \$25 (10%) to over \$300 (22.5%). There was little difference by region. White low-income households appeared to spend more for medical and dental treatment than non-white low-income households. Lack of expenses does not mean lack of health problems, but rather an inability to afford proper treatment.



## Physical Health of the Poor

### DO THEY GET HELP WITH MEDICAL EXPENSES?

#### Source Of Help Received In Paying Medical And Dental Bills\* (Household Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
No Help	70.9%	73.1%	69.5%	67.9%	74.7%
Insurance	20.6	19.1	21.4	25.2	14.2
Welfare Department	4.7	4.3	3.4	3.2	6.6
Relative and Friends	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
Other (employer, churches, private health agency, etc.)	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.0
Data Not Available	.7	.5	.6	.4	.7
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Seven out of ten of low-income households received no help in paying medical and dental bills. Sources of help were insurance, welfare assistance, relatives and friends. White households received more assistance from insurance than did non-white households.

\*Note:

This Survey was conducted in 1965, prior to the institution of Medicare.







## CHILDREN OF THE POOR



## Children of the Poor WHAT SIZE FAMILIES?

Number Of Children By Race And Region  
(Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>		<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Non- White</u>	
0	23.3%		19.8%	25.3%	20.5%		26.9%	
1	16.0		12.9	17.8	16.0		16.0	
2	17.6		17.8	17.4	21.0		12.9	
3	13.4		13.6	13.3	15.1		11.1	
4	9.7		10.0	9.5	10.0		9.3	
5	6.8	}	7.9	6.1	6.6	}	7.0	}
6	4.2		5.1	3.6	3.5		5.0	
7	2.8		3.2	2.5	2.3		3.4	
8	2.2		3.1	1.6	1.7		2.8	
9 Plus	3.7		6.0	2.2	2.6		5.0	
TOTAL	100. %		100. %	100. %	100. %		100. %	

Nearly half of low-income individuals had average sized families (1—3 children). Almost one-fourth of these individuals had no children. Almost 20% had *over* four children. Regional differences were slight although rural families had a tendency toward larger families. A larger percentage of non-whites than whites were childless, which suggests a younger non-white population.



## Children of the Poor

### DID PARENTS FEEL THEIR CHILDREN HAVE A CHANCE?

Did Respondent Feel His Children Have Just As Good A Chance To  
Get Ahead In The World As Anyone Else?  
(Sample: Individuals Who Had Children)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Don't Know	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%	2.1%	7.4%
Yes	85.5	83.8	86.6	87.9	82.1
No	9.1	10.6	8.1	10.0	10.5
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Eight out of ten low-income individuals with children believed that their children have as good a chance to get ahead as anyone else. The urban poor in the target areas were more optimistic about their children's future than were the rural poor. The white poor were more optimistic about their children's future than non-white poor.





**Children of the Poor**  
**DOES POVERTY BEGET POVERTY?**

**Occupation of Father of Respondent**  
**(Individual Sample)**

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Professional	2.6%	1.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%
Farmers	46.7	63.7	37.3	42.8	51.8
Managers	4.8	4.1	5.1	7.1	1.7
Clerical	1.2	.6	1.5	1.5	.7
Sales	1.0	.5	1.3	1.6	.3
Craftsmen	14.9	9.8	17.6	18.4	10.2
Operatives	15.3	9.7	18.4	16.9	13.2
Private Household Workers	—	—	.1	—	.1
Service Workers	4.5	1.7	6.1	3.1	6.4
Farm Laborers	1.1	2.0	.6	.3	2.0
Laborers	7.8	6.1	8.7	5.5	10.7
Data Not Available	.1	—	.2	.1	.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>	<b>100. %</b>

Almost one-half of all fathers of respondents in the labor force or "those not in the labor force but planning to return to work" were farmers. Approximately one-third were craftsmen or operatives. Racial differences were not large. More non-whites' fathers were laborers; more whites' fathers were craftsmen. More than one out of three urban respondents had fathers who were farmers; two out of three rural respondents had "farmer" fathers.

In general, fathers' occupations were in the same low-skill, low-paying categories as their children's.



Children of the Poor  
DOES POVERTY BEGET POVERTY?

Occupation Of Mother Of Respondent  
(Sample: Individuals In The Labor Force And Those Not In The Labor Force  
Who Plan To Return To Work)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Professional	5.6%	5.1%	5.8%	9.1%	3.7%
Farmers	1.6	1.6	1.6	.6	2.1
Managers	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.6	.5
Clerical	1.7	1.1	2.0	3.9	.5
Sales	1.5	1.2	1.6	4.2	.1
Craftsmen	1.3	.9	1.4	3.1	.3
Operatives	26.2	21.4	27.7	47.8	14.2
Private Household Workers	20.2	9.2	23.8	2.2	30.1
Service Workers	10.7	7.4	11.7	11.7	10.1
Farm Laborers	26.8	47.0	20.2	11.9	35.1
Laborers	2.5	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.8
Data Not Available	.3	.2	.4	.1	.5
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

There was no indication of intergenerational occupational mobility. The mothers of the respondents "in the labor force" or "those not in the labor force but planning to return to work," worked in low-skill occupations much like those held by their children. Three out of four were operatives, private household workers, and farm laborers. Non-white mothers were predominately farm laborers and household workers; white mothers were predominately operatives. Urban mothers were operatives and household workers; rural mothers were farm laborers and operatives.





**THE POOR CONTEMPLATE THEIR LOT**





**The Poor Contemplate Their Lot**  
**WILL THEY BE BETTER OFF IN THE FUTURE?**

**How Things Will Be 5 or 10 Years From Now  
 (Individual Sample)**

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Better	53.7%	44.5%	59.1%	41.2%	70.6%
Worse	12.3	16.8	9.6	17.7	5.0
About The Same	17.8	20.3	16.3	23.7	9.7
Data Not Available	16.2	18.4	15.0	17.4	14.7
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

About one-half the respondents felt things would be better five or ten years in the future. In general rural respondents reflected more pessimism than their urban counterparts. The most significant differences were racial ones. Approximately three out of four non-whites thought things would be better while only two out of five whites expressed this attitude. While 40% of the whites said things would be about the same or worse, only 14% of the non-whites held this same opinion.



## The Poor Contemplate Their Lot WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO GET AHEAD?

### Most Important Characteristic To Get Ahead (Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Ability	37.1%	35.1%	38.2%	42.0%	30.4%
Luck	3.8	4.7	3.2	3.1	4.7
Who They Know	4.7	4.0	5.2	5.0	4.3
Hard Work	20.2	20.7	19.9	23.9	15.2
Better Opportunities	27.3	27.9	26.9	18.8	38.7
All Of These	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Data Not Available	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.0	6.3
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

"Ability," "hard work," and "better opportunities" are the characteristics the low-income individuals surveyed chose as most important to get ahead in this world. Regional variations were slight. Non-whites attributed most importance to "better opportunities" — above all other characteristics. Whites chose ability and hard work.



## The Poor Contemplate Their Lot HOW DO THEY PERCEIVE GOD'S WILL?

Fatalism: Is God More Pleased With People Who Try To Get Ahead Or  
Those Who Take Things The Way They Are?  
(Individual Sample)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Those Who Try To Get Ahead	50.1%	43.3%	54.1%	54.0%	44.8%
Those Who Take Things As They Are	36.3	42.8	32.4	31.3	43.0
Don't Believe In God	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Data Not Available	13.5	13.8	13.4	14.6	12.1
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Half of the low-income individuals interviewed felt God was pleased with those who try to get ahead in this world. But a surprisingly large number — over one out of three — felt God is pleased with people who take things as they are. Whether this reflects apathy or a “the poor are always with us” attitude is pure speculation, but one thing is obvious — many poor felt God had rather they accept their plight in life than to attempt to change it.

A greater percentage of non-whites than whites, and a greater percentage of rural individuals than urban, held this attitude.



## The Poor Contemplate Their Lot

### WHAT DO CHILDREN NEED FOR A BETTER LIFE?

What Would Respondent Like His Children To Have In Order To Have  
A Better Life Than Respondent Had Had  
(Sample: Individuals Who Had Children)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
Don't Know	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	7.6%	2.2%
Nothing	16.7	16.4	16.9	19.8	12.1
Good Or Better Education	45.3	44.6	45.7	40.0	53.1
Better Housing Or Living Conditions	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.1
Better Life Generally	9.1	9.9	8.6	9.0	9.3
Better Job	5.7	6.3	5.8	4.8	7.0
Better Opportunity	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.3	4.5
Better Income, More Money, More Security	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.5	3.1
Good Health	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	.5
More Religious Training	.4	.3	.5	.6	.2
More Leisure Time	.6	.7	.5	.7	.3
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

There was little variation according to region.

Almost half of all respondents wanted their children to have "a good or better education" than they had. A greater percentage of non-whites than whites wanted a good education for their children.





## The Poor Contemplate Their Lot

### HOW WIDESPREAD IS THE DROPOUT PROBLEM?

Number Of Respondent's Children Who Had Dropped Out Of School  
(Sample: Low-Income Individuals Who Had Children)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
None	67.8%	63.3%	70.7%	68.3%	67.2%
Yes, One	12.0	12.2	11.8	11.4	12.3
Two Or More	17.5	22.3	14.4	17.4	17.5
Data Not Available	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.6
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Three out of ten of low-income parents reported that one or more of their children had dropped out of school. There was little variation by race or region.



## The Poor Contemplate Their Lot

### DO MANY DROPOUTS RETURN TO SCHOOL?

Number Of Respondents' Children  
Who Returned To School After Dropping Out  
(Sample: Low-Income Individuals Who Had Children Who Dropped Out Of School)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non- White</u>
None Returned	81.6%	85.8%	78.2%	83.0%	79.5%
One Returned	9.5	8.3	10.5	9.4	9.8
Two Or More Returned	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.2
Data Not Available	7.1	4.5	9.2	5.5	9.5
TOTAL	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %	100. %

Four out of five low-income parents whose children had dropped out of school reported that none of their children returned to school. Rural dropouts were slightly less likely to return to school than urban dropouts.





## APPENDIX - PROCEDURES



The North Carolina Fund Survey of Low-Income Families in North Carolina, conducted in 1965, was designed with four purposes in mind: (1) the provision of information for use in program planning; (2) the establishment of a baseline for later evaluation; (3) the identification of problems requiring study in greater depth; and (4) the generation of data for the testing of hypotheses about the structure and dynamic processes of the culture of poverty.

#### **1. Program Planning:**

Studies of low-income families are sufficiently numerous that the socio-economic characteristics and culture of the poor are fairly well known, yet it was recognized that we know very little about the poor in North Carolina aside from general demographic information published in census and public agency reports. Because of the obvious utility of detailed knowledge about the poor in this state for projects such as those the Fund would sponsor—especially information that could only be obtained by interviewing the people themselves—the survey was designed to obtain a vast amount of objective, descriptive information. Such data would be useful not only as an aid to setting up new programs and improving those already under way, but would also pinpoint specific problems that must be dealt with by the program.

#### **2. Evaluation:**

The survey was intended to execute an important first step in the evaluation of the Fund's activities by providing a baseline describing the present condition of the people living in Fund-related project communities.

#### **3. Pilot Investigation:**

As the first of what is hoped will be a series of studies of the poor in North Carolina, the 1965 Survey is necessarily a pilot study, and to some extent it was designed as such. Results of its inquiries should suggest areas for further research.

#### **4. Testing Hypotheses:**

Although the defined purposes of the survey were pragmatic in being oriented to the program needs of The North Carolina Fund, it was apparent that the study might also permit the testing of hypotheses that would contribute to a better understanding of poverty and social change. Therefore, in designing the survey, the staff used existing knowledge and theory in two ways: to suggest what variables were appropriate for investigation, and to pinpoint theoretical issues the study might clarify or help resolve.

This was one of the earliest projects launched by the Research Department. Work on the survey began in June 1964. At the time, it was planned to design the research instruments during the summer and begin the interviews in September. It was initially intended that the survey be carried out in each of the communities receiving a major grant from The North Carolina Fund, and in a few control communities. The sampling unit was to be the household; the respondents, the head of household (or spouse) and a young person living in the home.

As the summer proceeded, however, it became increasingly evident that more time would be needed if the survey instruments were to attain the desired level of precision. More money was also required, since the Fund's own research funds were limited. A proposal was submitted to the newly-formed Office of Economic Opportunity and, after a period of discussion and revision, the Fund received a grant of approximately \$360,000 to support the study during its first year. This grant had several consequences for the design of the survey.

The Federal legislation made possible anti-poverty programs in many communities throughout North Carolina with financial support from the Office of Economic Opportunity. It thus became impossible to choose communities that might serve as "uncontaminated" controls for our study. In response to this problem, it was decided to include a small state-wide sample of households in the survey to serve as a standard of comparison for the analysis of the eleven Project Communities and their Target Areas. The households in the state-wide sample were to represent low, medium, and high income families.

The resources made available by the research grant made possible a much larger sample. Specifically, it permitted us to draw samples in the Target Areas that would be sufficiently large to treat each as a statistical universe.

Two instruments were used: a Household Schedule that was administered to the head of each household (or spouse) and focused entirely upon information concerning the characteristics of the family and home; and an Individual, administered to an adult person living in the household (chosen randomly from a list of members including the head and spouse) intended to elicit information of a more personal nature.

In June 1965, the research instruments were pre-tested in a depressed area of Raleigh, North Carolina, that was not one of the sample target areas. At this time arrangements were made with the Statistics Research Division of the Research Triangle Institute to conduct the interviews and carry out the initial processing of the data. In July, RTI staff selected the sample for the study, hired and trained the interviewers, and were ready to conduct interviews in early August. Nearly all of the interviews were completed by December, 1965.

### The Target Areas

The directors of community action programs in eight of the eleven Fund-related Project Communities designated twenty-three Target Areas as places characterized by a heavy concentration of low-income families. These localities were to be the primary targets for the local anti-poverty programs and their component projects. In designating these areas, the directors defined twenty-three of the thirty-one sampling areas for the survey. In the case of the remaining three Project Communities (involving eight counties), the entire counties were taken as the sampling areas. In these cases, low-income families were distributed over too wide an area to permit delineation of Target Area boundaries. This made it necessary for Project Directors to design their programs to be county-wide. Table I provides a list of the Project Communities and their Target Areas. The sampling areas (whether communities or counties) represent a broad cross-section of the state of North Carolina by virtually all geographic, economic, and social criteria.

## The Household Sample

The sampling procedures were designed to yield approximately 400 housing units in each of the Target Areas. This was possible in twenty-seven of the thirty-one. Of the four remaining areas, three had fewer than 400 households; in these cases, *all* the households in the area were included. In the fourth area in this group, the sample was limited to 300 for budgetary reasons. A total of 15,250 households were finally drawn for the Target Area samples. The number of interviews subsequently conducted totalled 11,598. Table II provides a summary of housing units in the sample, by Target Area, showing the number interviewed and not interviewed by reasons for non-interview.



TABLE I

<u>Community Action Agencies</u>	<u>Counties (Project Communities)</u>	<u>Target Areas</u>
The Opportunity Corporation	Buncombe	Asheville — Area 1 Asheville — Area 2 Woodfin Sandy Mush
Choanoke Area Development Association	Bertie Halifax Hertford Northhampton	Entire county Entire county Entire county Entire county
Craven Operation Progress	Craven	New Bern Craven County outside New Bern
Operation Breakthrough	Durham	Durham — Area 1 Durham — Area 2
Experiment in Self-Reliance	Forsyth	Winston-Salem Kernersville
Macon Program for Progress	Macon	Entire county
Charlotte Area Fund	Mecklenburg	Charlotte — Area 1 Charlotte — Area 2
Nash—Edgecombe Economic Development, Inc.	Nash Edgecombe	Rocky Mount Battleboro Princeville
Salisbury—Rowan Community Service Council	Rowan	Salisbury East Spencer Cleveland China Grove—Landis
Tri—County Community Action	Richmond Robeson Scotland	Entire county Entire county Entire county
WAMY Community Action	Watauga Avery Mitchell Yancey	Entire county Entire county Entire county Entire county

Total Community Action Agencies: 11  
Total Project Communities: 11  
Total Counties Included: 20  
Total Target Areas: 31



Summary of Housing Units in the Sample, by Target Area, Showing Number Interviewed and Not Interviewed by Reasons for Non-Interview

<u>Target Area</u>	<u>Housing Units In Sample</u>	<u>Not Eligible For Interview</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Eligible for Interview</u>	<u>Number Interviewed</u>	<u>Number Not Interviewed</u>	<u>Not Home</u>	<u>Refusals</u>	<u>Other</u>
Durham 1	471	24	5	442	391	51	32	18	1
Durham 2	468	12	0	456	405	51	18	24	9
Charlotte 1	507	47	9	451	381	70	19	24	27
Charlotte 2	568	17	3	548	454	94	13	15	66
New Bern 1	491	28	0	463	356	107	35	20	52
Craven County 2	499	42	0	457	340	117	25	42	50
Asheville 1	493	28	3	462	373	89	41	24	24
Asheville 2	534	24	3	507	446	61	26	30	5
Asheville—Woodfin 3	521	29	4	488	401	87	36	29	22
Asheville—Sandy Mush	67	0	0	67	51	16	6	10	0
Bertie County	574	64	0	510	456	54	31	19	4
Halifax County	538	61	1	476	399	77	22	27	28
Hertford County	538	47	3	488	414	74	34	33	7
Northampton County	526	70	0	456	400	56	23	28	5
Winston-Salem	458	28	0	430	393	37	23	4	10
Kernersville	502	29	0	473	414	59	26	32	1
Macon County	898	125	129	644	505	139	54	26	59
Rocky Mount	522	18	0	504	455	49	24	16	9
Battleboro	321	20	0	301	289	12	6	6	0
Princeville	185	13	13	159	115	44	37	7	0
Salisbury	508	29	1	478	400	78	41	25	12
East Spencer	477	19	2	456	403	53	34	18	1
Cleveland Township	233	23	0	210	175	35	21	14	0
Landis—China Grove	593	26	1	566	393	173	88	43	42
Richmond County	536	53	4	479	419	60	32	20	8
Robeson County	519	47	2	470	419	51	40	7	4
Scotland County	565	51	10	504	428	76	38	10	28
Watauga County	599	38	72	489	407	82	28	11	43
Avery County	493	46	15	432	334	98	42	28	28
Mitchell County	531	44	7	480	418	62	31	8	23
Yancey County	515	29	5	481	364	117	55	44	18
Statewide	2,125	177	8	1,940	1,422	518	208	134	176
TOTAL	17,375	1,308	300	15,767	13,020	2,747	1,189	796	762

Area sampling methods were used to draw both the samples. The specific techniques used in drawing these samples are described in Monroe and Finkner, *Handbook of Area Sampling* (Chilton Co., New York, 1959) and are detailed in the report submitted to The North Carolina Fund by the Research Triangle Institute entitled, "Description of Data Collection Procedures: North Carolina Fund Socio-Economic Survey" (March 1966).

### **The Individual Sample**

Respondents for the Individual Schedule were chosen at random from a list of persons eighteen years old or older who live in the sample households. This list was obtained when the Household Schedule was administered to the head of household (or spouse).

Each housing unit was given a sampling number which was used to identify households and to assist in the selection of an adult respondent. Accordingly, *any* adult (including the respondent to the Household Schedule) was a potential respondent for the Individual Schedule. The larger the household, the more likely more than one adult would be interviewed.

A total of 13,020 household interviews and 12,639 separate interviews with eligible adults residing in these households were completed.

### **Recruitment of Interviewers and Training**

Interviewers were recruited in the local communities from five major sources: (1) the local Employment Security Commission offices; (2) local newspaper advertisements; (3) Research Triangle Institute files of interviewers used in the past; (4) recommendations coming from local anti-poverty organizations; and (5) recommendations from personal contacts of R.T.I. staff members.

The minimum qualifications required of interviewers included at least a high school education, over twenty years of age, and adequate transportation available. Field Supervisors (one hired for each Project Community) were required to be thirty years of age or older, have at least a Bachelor's degree, and have had some type of supervisory experience. Eleven Supervisors and 184 interviewers were recruited by R.T.I.

An effort was made to recruit interviewers by race roughly in proportion to the racial composition of the Project Communities. By doing this, and carefully distributing the assignments, the probability of a respondent being interviewed by a member of his own race was maximized.

The results of the survey were organized and presented in a series of descriptive reports to the community action agencies in which target areas were surveyed in order to assist them in planning and developing additional programs. Some special analyses also were provided Project Directors and others associated with Fund activities.

Many professional people, especially those attached to local universities and colleges, have used the data for their own professional use. Also out of the data

have come Masters' theses and Doctoral dissertations for completion of work at schools both within and outside the state.

In August, 1968, all survey materials were transferred to the University of North Carolina. Copies of the schedules, data collection procedures, tapes and cards are available through the University. The complete tape is stored at the Triangle Universities Computation Center. North Carolina State University at Raleigh also has a copy of the tape.









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